

with the report of the Committee of the Whole, and the same was agreed to.

The House then granted Mr. Stewart leave to speak, and this gentleman reviewed briefly the circumstances which had transpired in reference to himself. He showed that for merely discussing the policy of Mr. Van Buren's administration in a respectful manner, he had been assailed with billingsgate abuse, and declared that if such language as had been uttered to him was to be allowed here, there was an end to the freedom of speech. He, however, should go on in the discharge of the duty assigned him by his constituents, regardless of threats and abuse. He would not characterize the language which had been used towards him—he could not do this without being unparliamentary, but it sufficiently characterized itself. Liar and falsehood were terms of billingsgate, and had been bandied about here, until the House and the country were disgraced by those who used them.

(Mr. S. was frequently interrupted by Mr. McConnell, though listened to respectfully by the rest of the House; he declined, however, to notice Mr. McConnell, who then said, that he would notice him.)

Mr. S. then thanked the House for allowing him to be heard, and promised never again to commit such an error as that of noticing anything that might be said by the member from Ohio.

Mr. Holmes then submitted the following which was read for information:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of repealing the anti-duelling law.

The resolution, amidst much laughter, was objected to.

The House adjourned.

In the Senate on Monday the 23d, a memorial was presented asking for a reduction of postage, and that the rates be regulated by weight. A petition was presented from the son and heir of the late Admiral Count de Grasse, stating his change of fortune, and asking that Congress will grant him some reparation in consideration of the services of his illustrious father. Also, from citizens of Philadelphia, praying that the banking house of the United States Bank in that city may be purchased by the Government for a custom house.

The present owners offer it for \$240,000, which it is said the lot and marble alone in the building would bring.

Mr. Merrick introduced a bill to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the franking privilege, and to prevent frauds on the Post Office Department.

The remainder of the day was occupied by a debate on the Tariff. Mr. Evans having the floor in reply to Mr. McDuffie. In the House a report from the Committee on Elections, under instructions to examine into the credentials of the several members of this House, and inquire whether they had been constitutionally elected, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. A minority report will also be presented. A petition from citizens of Massachusetts praying Congress to pass penal laws against officers and persons in the public employ arresting or assisting in the arrest of persons suspected of fleeing from slavery, was decided by the Speaker not to come within the rule commonly known as the 21st, but the House refused to receive it by a vote of 86 to 55.

In the Senate, on the 23d, very little of interest was done.

A letter from Mr. Sprague was received, tendering his resignation as a Senator, owing to the unfortunate death of his brother.

Mr. Bates presented a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, proposing an amendment of the Constitution, so that representation may be based on the free population alone.

Messrs. King, Saxier, and others, denounced the resolution, as containing the doctrines of the Hartford Convention. Finally, the resolution was considered received, but the Senate, by a large vote, refused to print it.

Mr. White, of Ia., presented resolutions of the Legislature of that State, instructing him to vote in favor of the bill refunding General Jackson's fine, and against W. C. Johnson's stock scheme; and also, against any measure which might propose a distribution of the public lands.

After a long speech from Mr. W., the resolution was laid on the table.

Several private and local matters were disposed of, after which the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the finance committee, proposing the indefinite postponement of Mr. McDuffie's tariff bill.

Mr. Evans having the floor, resumed his remarks from yesterday, in reply to the arguments of Mr. McDuffie.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Holmes, chairman of the committee on commerce, offered a resolution, setting forth that as the committee have had referred to them the whole subject on the Western waters, they ought to be allowed a clerk. After some conversation, the resolution was killed by hanging upon it an amendment, authorizing all the committees to have a clerk.

Some days ago, on motion of Mr. Owen, a joint resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, instructing the President of the U. S. to give notice to Great Britain, that our government desires to abrogate that section of the treaty of 1818, which relates to the joint occupation of Oregon.

This morning, Mr. Ingersoll, from that committee, reported a resolution to the effect that it is not expedient now to act upon the joint resolution, inasmuch as negotiations on that subject are about to commence.

Mr. Owen moved to amend the resolution by inserting, "it is expedient." He addressed the House at some length on the

necessity of attending to this matter at once.

When he concluded the whole subject was referred to a committee of the whole, in order that the subject might have a free and full discussion.

A motion was then made to suspend the rules for the purpose of going into committee. It failed. Yeas 120; nays 63—not two-thirds.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the Rules. The question pending was on the motion of Mr. Black to recommit the report, with instructions to reinsert the twenty-first rule.

After the reception of executive communications the House adjourned.

The report of the majority of the Committee on Elections, noticed in yesterday's proceedings, upon the right of the members from New Hampshire, Georgia, Missouri and Mississippi, to their seats, was in favor of their right, and concluded with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the second section of an Act for the apportionment of the representatives among the several States, according to the sixth census, approved June 25, 1842, is not a law made in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States, and valid, operative, and binding upon the States.

Resolved, That all the members of this House, (excepting the two contested cases from Virginia, upon which no opinion is hereby expressed,) have been elected in conformity with the constitution and laws, and are entitled to their seats in this House.

On motion of Mr. Douglass, the above report was referred to the Committee of the Whole House, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. G. Davis, leave was granted to the minority of said committee to make a report on the same subject.

Mr. Elmer then gave notice that he would call up this report to-morrow two weeks, immediately after the expiration of the morning hour.

On Wednesday the 24th, nothing of much general interest was done in the Senate. The debate on the tariff bill was continued after which the Senate went into executive session.

In the House the 21st rule was again discussed; among other private bills reported was one providing for the payment of the passage of Lafayette from France to the United States in 1824.

The report of the committee on Foreign Affairs adverse to notifying Great Britain to suspend the joint occupation of Oregon, was debated.

Mr. Owen expressed his sorrow that negotiations had been proposed again to Great Britain upon this subject. Negotiations had been twice proposed to that power by our Government. The next proposition ought to have come from Great Britain to us. We had humbled ourselves, by submitting as we had. Negotiations ought never to have been made. He thought, too, that it was time that legislation had commenced upon this subject. The people of Oregon should be settled. The territory of the Oregon should be settled. We needed pioneers there, not the smooth chinned cadets from West Point, but abler and better pioneers. Plain men should go there, and there should also be an armed occupation of the territory.

A distinguished statesman had said the who vindicates the honor of a country vindicates its noblest interest, for he preserves the peace of a country. Our countrymen should be settled in the valley of the Columbia. Free and independent States should be there destined one day to form a part of the Union, and thus become one with us in feeling and in action.

Mr. Thompson of Ky. replied. He agreed with Mr. Calhoun that there was no necessity for an immediate action upon this subject. The pioneers would soon be strong enough in the Oregon to take possession of the Territory for themselves. Mr. F. spoke briefly and said he was in favor of the Report from the committee.

Mr. Wentworth of Illinois spoke briefly, more in opposition to the policy of Great Britain, than upon the question, when Mr. Hughes of Missouri got the floor, but was not ready to continue the debate.

On Thursday the 25th, in the Senate, the Oregon subject was taken up on a similar resolution to that in the House, on which Mr. Archer objected to any definite action, on the ground that its passage would be an improper step to take in advance of the negotiations about being entered into with the special minister of England, who is daily expected at the seat of government. The delay, whilst it would not prevent legislation hereafter, would give us the benefit of having acted with becoming courtesy to this special minister.

The debate was continued by Mr. Semple, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Morehead, when its further consideration was postponed until Tuesday, and the Senate adjourned until Monday. In the House a debate arose on a resolution to print the report of the Committee on Elections, with all the evidence, which was finally carried by a vote of 105 to 67. On Saturday the 26th a most creditable scene occurred on Mr. C. J. Ingersoll's asking that Mr. N. Sargent the correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, be expelled the house for a false report of the proceedings on the presentation of the Massachusetts Resolutions. Mr. Ingersoll spoke among other things of the liberality of the press as now as failed, and was called to order, when, as the Baltimore American remarks, a scene of indescribable confusion followed. Such a row has not occurred in Congress for many a day. The matter was finally disposed of by being indefinitely postponed.

CLAIMING A WIFE.—A novel case came up before Judge Parsons, of Philadelphia, on a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by James Hutchinson to get possession of his wife, who had returned to her father's house after being married only a day or two. The Judge said she was of age, and had a right to go where she pleased, and she pleased to go to her father's, and did so.

THE TIMES.

For President.
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.



WHIG PRINCIPLES.

1. A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.
2. An adequate Revenue with fair Protection to American Industry.
3. Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction in the exercise of the Veto.
4. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.
5. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6. An amendment to the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

PAYETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1844.

We publish to-day the proceedings of the Whig Meeting in Glasgow. We like the feeling manifested in their preamble and resolutions; it betokens good to the good cause. We call attention to them—and particularly the 6th resolution; the recommendation contained in it should be speedily adopted. What township will be first to give the ball an onward push?

OPENING THE CANVASS.

Gen. ROBERT WILSON, the Whig candidate for Elector for this District, addressed the citizens of this place on Monday evening last, in the Court-house. Gen. W. was not in good health, and came here on private business, not expecting to be called on for a political speech; he however responded to the call, and delivered a very humorous and excellent speech, setting forth the principles and objects of the Whigs on National and State topics, which was replied to by C. F. JACKSON, Esq.

Gen. Wilson spoke in favor of restricting the State for the election of members to Congress, in favor of a convention to amend the constitution so as to equalize representation in the legislature, against the currency bills, and the tyrannical and oppressive Tax Law of the last session of the legislature.

Mr. JACKSON, in reply, said he cordially agreed with Gen. W. on the subject of restricting the State and a convention to alter the constitution to equalize representation; stood by and defended his currency bill—said he was willing to sink or swim with it—and forgot to say anything on the subject of the tax law.

We merely note down these positions for future reference. On the subject of National affairs, they were directly opposed. JACKSON denounced the tariff as a system of high-way robbery! Put a pin there.

The St. Louis papers state it is rumored in that city that M. BLAIR, Esq., had been appointed by the Governor Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of Judge BEANE, resigned. If this be true, there will be a vacancy for President Tyler to fill—Mr. B. at present being U. S. Attorney for the District of Missouri.

The "rumor" of the above appointment is confirmed. The appointment does not seem to give satisfaction in St. Louis.

The Louisville Journal says that Mr. McConnell, a member of Congress from Louisiana, was recently expelled from the Washington Theatre for indecency.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.—A friend from this county informs us that the Whigs are making preparations for the approaching canvass. They design holding township meetings, for the purpose of getting a general expression of the views of the people, and subsequently a county mass convention of ratification. Sugar Creek Township held a meeting a few days since, and nominated Gen. Wilson for the Legislature, J. Dameron for Sheriff, Messrs. Coates, Austin, (and another gentleman whose name we disremember) for County Court Judges. The Locos are determined upon a vigorous effort to elect one of their party to the Legislature, as well as to succeed in the county generally.

Look to the matter, whigs of Randolph.

An election for members to Congress from Maryland, takes place on Wednesday next. Maryland is at present unrepresented in the lower branch of Congress, in consequence of a failure of the legislature before the last to district the State. The last (or present) legislature have distributed the State, and six Congressmen are to be elected on the day above designated.

Rev. D. COLLIER, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, assisted by the Rev. W. W. ROBINSON and J. JONES, commenced a protracted meeting in this place on Thursday evening last, which will continue until to-morrow evening.

Messrs. Benson & Green—I notice in the "Times" of last week an allusion to a meeting of the Whigs of Howard, which is proposed to be held on the second Saturday in March next. Not having read the papers very frequently of late, I am not advised as to what this meeting is called for. Will you be so good as to let me know what is the object of the meeting, and what the whigs are going to do when they meet? As there may be a good many who are ignorant on this subject as I am, perhaps it would be as well for you to give the information desired through the columns of the "Times." V. W.

[Before we proceed to give the information asked for above by our friend, "V. W." perhaps it would be as well to remark, that by way of keeping himself informed as to the political movements of his friends in this and the adjoining counties, as well as the State and country at large, it would be as well for him to call up and subscribe for the "Times" which will prevent him again showing his ignorance, and troubling us to re-state for his benefit, what has been published weeks ago, and what every whig in the county ought to know. We hope he will adopt our suggestion, and bring along with him the names of such of his friends and neighbors as may wish to become subscribers to a Whig Paper; and we would here request of our present subscribers, in this and the counties adjacent, that they each procure the name of one individual as a subscriber to our paper, and in addition to the recompense of having exerted themselves in the diffusion and extension of correct and useful political information, we will stand ready to reciprocate the favor by a like exertion on our part, in their behalf, when a suitable opportunity shall present itself; and with making this request, which we hope will not be read and forgotten, we pass on to give the information desired above.]

The primary object of the call for a meeting of the Whigs of Howard on the second Saturday in March next, is for the formation of a CLAY CLUB. It is deemed essential that we, as a political party, should form ourselves into a Club or an Association of some kind or other, in order to effect a thorough organization, and learn our exact numerical strength in the county. The Whigs of Charlton Township have already formed a Clay Club, and recommended to their political friends in the other townships to pursue a similar course, which recommendation we heartily sanction. The Central Club will be in this place, and will be formed on the day designated above. At the meeting in this place, it is hoped there will be a general attendance of the whigs from all parts of the county, as subjects of much importance will doubtless be submitted for their consideration, to the understanding of which, it would be well for "V. W." as well as every other whig in the county, to be present on that occasion.

A GRAND DISCOVERY.—The editor of the "Democrat," assisted by "Crisis," has made the grand and important discovery, that the whig merchants throughout the country have large supplies of whig almanacs for gratuitous distribution among the people. The last number of that paper says—

"The whig stores in different parts of the country, are supplied with a number of almanacs, with the life of Henry Clay, as it is called, atatched; also, whig songs, set to familiar tunes."

The almanacs we allude to above, are given away, it is said to customers and country people. At whose expense is this—whom does the money come from?

As far back as our recollection serves us, it has been customary for country merchants to furnish their customers annually with an almanac gratis; but the clear-sighted "Crisis," assisted by his profound legal friend, the editor of the Democrat, have just discovered the secret: that British Gold is at the bottom. What do our merchants think of being thus charged with being in the employ of British Capitalists for the purchase of American freemen? Do the honest yeomanry of the country see how they are looked upon by these locofoco clique leaders? Do they not see that they are viewed as "sheep in the shambles"—a purchasable commodity—capable of being turned this way or that, by a song? Does any one believe there are individuals who could be influenced by such means? No WARE could, we are certain. And if there be such men in the democratic party, we hope and trust they will ever remain in it; we wish not the votes of such. Our party is a party of principles; we contend for principles founded upon the immutable laws of Truth and Justice, and we would not have those principles desecrated by the vote of any individual who did not vote for them with a clear understanding, unswayed, unbought and untrammelled even by party shackles.

The clique assert, positively, that some of the British whig merchants of this place have furnished the late bank attorney with a whig almanac! Who did the diabolical deed?

A friend in Glasgow writes us that "in the course of the spring and summer, I will occasionally send you a few items as to how the good cause progresses in the strong hold of locofocoism, in old Howard." We shall be pleased to hear from you weekly.

WHIG MEETING—CLAY CLUB.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and highly respectable meeting of the Whigs of Glasgow, convened at the Pavilion Hotel, on Saturday, February 2d, 1844, for the purpose of forming a Clay Club.

James Head, Esq., was elected President; W. F. Dunnica, and Thos. N. Cockerill, Vice Presidents; John H. Grove, and W. K. Hubley, Secretaries, and R. G. Runyon, Treasurer.

Upon motion, the President appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz:

Messrs. W. J. Moore, W. G. Chiles, R. G. Runyon, J. G. Pitts, J. P. Vaughan, W. J. Stratton, and Thomas Shackelford. During the absence of the committee, Doct. Cockerill, being loudly called upon, responded in a thrilling and eloquent speech, urging upon the whigs the claims of HENRY CLAY, and the necessity of immediate action in order to elevate that great Statesman to the Presidency.

The committee having returned, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted, as follows:

Whereas, Our beloved country has been thrown into confusion and unexampled distress, by the misrule and treachery of one, who is by accident the Chief Magistrate of our wide spread Union; and whereas, the signs of the times most clearly indicate that the people are about to rise in the majesty of their strength, and avert from power those who have shamelessly abused their confidence and trust; and, whereas, the various departments of business have been seriously and deeply injured by the Arnold-like treachery and irretrievable infamy of his Agency—John Tyler—who was elevated to a distinguished office, by a free, honest and trustful people; and, whereas, it is the bounden duty of every citizen, who has the good of his country at heart, to use all fair and honorable means to bring about a restoration of the sacred principles so nobly and gallantly achieved in the eventful struggle of 1840; principles which alone guarantee the perpetuity of our blood bought institutions; principles which alone insure to every branch of business, standing and just protection; principles which are so just and equitable that if our energies are vigorously directed to their advancement, much may be effected, even in this place—the Key Stone of "Old Howard"; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we look with the keenest anxiety, and deepest solicitude to the approaching elections; for upon them depend the weal or woe of our beloved country. Ours is the great battle of principle—not that ignoble and infamous sentiment: "to the victors belong the spoils"—but of the general welfare of the people and the supremacy of the laws.

Resolved, 2nd. That we regard the organization of our party as an indispensable object; our opponents have already arranged their forces, and preparing for desperate work; "When bad men combine, the good must operate, else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."

Resolved, 3d. That in again enlisting under the broad banner of WHIG PRINCIPLES, we are deeply inspired with that sustaining fervor that was so universally felt in the memorable campaign of 1840; and we are determined to inscribe thereon, those whose names are synonymous with every thing that is noble and patriotic; so that we can accurately all, the peaceful reign of principle, over the "one man power" practice, so dangerously used by the "standing army party" when in power.

Resolved, 4th. That to thus render our principles triumphant, we hereby pledge ourselves to use all our best energies to elevate to the highest office within the gift of a free people, the nation's ornament—Henry Clay—who for the last thirty years has stood pre-eminently high for his devotion to the true interests of our glorious Union—whose genius conceived, and whose eloquence has so often illustrated, the worth and the merits of the American system; the profound statesman whose sagacity is not blinded by sectional feelings; and the inflexible patriot, whose heart embraces every interest connected with the welfare and prosperity of our country.

Resolved, 5th. That great caution should be exercised in the selection of a person for the Vice Presidency; that the past has taught us a fearful and never to be forgotten lesson, and hence, none should be named for that office, but those who have whig principles "bred in the bone." In the character of honest John Davis, of Massachusetts, we have the best guarantee of his unswerving fidelity to the true cause, and undoubted fitness for the distinguished station.

Resolved, 6th. That the whigs of the different townships in Howard county, be requested to establish Clay Clubs, and with our joint efforts, we may be able to "redeem, regenerate, and disenfranchise" "Old Howard," from the misrule that has so long governed it; also, that the Whigs of Fayette, establish a Central Club; thereby, affording the township or auxiliary Clubs with such information as may tend to circulate true whig principles.

Resolved, 7th. That we cheerfully agree with the whigs of various portions of the State, in recommending a Young Men's State Convention, to be held in the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday in June next; and that this Club shall bear a respectable representation in that patriotic body.

Resolved, 8th. That the editors of the "Pilot," and "Boon's Lick Times," be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting; also, the whig papers generally, throughout the State.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the President, a corresponding committee, viz: W. J. Moore, W. G. Chiles, J. G. Pitts, J. P. Vaughan, and John M. Coleman.

On motion, The President was empowered to appoint a committee of vigilance; whereupon the following gentlemen were selected, viz: A. C. Woods, W. E. Stratton, J. G. Pitts, R. G. Runyon, W. F. Dunnica, A. Akeley, A. W. Roper, J. A. Pitts, O. S. Coleman, and J. C. Davis.

After the reading and adoption of the preamble and resolutions, the meeting was briefly but eloquently addressed by Messrs. Nichols, Pitts, and Shackelford.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet at the "Union Hotel" on Saturday, March 2nd, 1844, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES HEAD, Pres't.
W. F. Dunnica, } Vice Pres'ts.
T. N. Cockerill, }
J. H. GROVE, } Secretaries.
W. R. HUBLEY, }

The receipts at the New York Custom House during the past year were \$1,292,643 36.

HENRY CLAY; I DID AND I DID NOT.

"I VOTED FOR THE TARIFFS OF 1816, 1824, and 1832."

See Mr. Clay's letter to Gen. Bidwell, under date of July 23, 1843.

"You are right so far as the record is concerned, that I DID NOT VOTE for the Tariff of 1816 or 1824."

See Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Merriweather, of Georgia, under date of October 24, 1843.

We find the above in thirty or forty locofoco papers. It seems inconceivable that Human Nature should be guilty of the baseness here perpetrated, for the sake of a very paltry partisan advantage. Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House in 1816 and '24, and of course did not vote on the final passage of the Tariff bills of those years, but he was their ardent, effective supporter, as every body knows; and in the very letter to Mr. Merriweather, last above quoted, says, when reminded that his name does not appear on the list of Yeas for those Tariffs, "You are right so far as the Record is concerned, that I did not vote for the Tariffs of 1816 and '24, but I supported their principles, and have always admitted I was in favor of them."

Now would the villain who cut off this last sentence from what precedes it, and publish the rest so as to make an apparent contradiction with what Mr. Clay had before written to Gen. Bidwell—when there is in truth perfect consistency between them—hesitate to forge Mr. Clay's name to an entirely fabricated letter, if it would suit his purpose? There is not a particle of moral difference between what is done above and an entire forgery, though the latter is the less cowardly. Yet men who pretend to deplore the licentiousness of the Press will countenance and acquiesce in such frauds when their party is served by them.—[Tribune.]

Our neighbor, over the way, is very much disgusted at Mr. Rives' course, calls him "a political prestidigitator," and says in "the last five years he has won the full round of Van Burenism, Tylerism, Clayism"—and stopped on the wrong side at last! Mr. Rives has one more "round" to account for in his political tergiversations than some of his present revilers, not more than a thousand miles from here—if report be true.—Boon's Lick Times.

If the above allusion is to the editor of this paper, the "report" is false.—Democrat.

We have heard the "report" repeatedly, and from the manner in which it came to us, were disposed to give it credit; but as Mr. HALL denies it so flatly, until further informed, we take his version of the matter.

REASONS FOR NOT PAYING FOR A NEWS-PAPER.—The Richmond "Christian Advocate" publishes the following extract from a letter:

"Please say to the editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate that it would doubtless be well to erase the name of C. C. from his books, and give up as gone that \$7 50. He says, in the first place, he never ordered the paper, and if he did he never got it, and if he did, 'twas as an agent, and besides, he thinks he paid for it long ago, and if he didn't, he has got nothing to pay, and if he had, he could plead the act of limitation."

ACQUITTALES OF AMELIA NORTON.—The trial of this woman for stabbing her seducer, one Ballard, was concluded in New York on the 19th ult. The jury after an absence of eight minutes, rendered a verdict of Not Guilty. The court house rang with approving shouts of applause, and the prisoner fainted from excess of feeling.

Col. Switzer's opinion of the fellow who stole our cent—

"Some scamp entered the Fayette Times office a few days ago and 'hooked' the 'long tail black' (the Sunday coat) of our friend, Gen'l Green! Any one who is mean enough to steal from a Printer is mean enough to hook the pawer from a dead nigger's walking stick—them's our sentiments.—Statesman."

FOR THE TIMES.

Messrs. Benson & Green.—Among the names mentioned, as candidates for the Sheriffalty, I observe that of SAMUEL C. MAJOR, and I would be glad to know that he consents to the announcement; for I think among the many valuable and worthy men of which Howard County can boast, there are none more worthy or deserving of the office. Mr. Major has been a citizen of our county for many years—is well known by the people—and in all the relations of life has shown himself a good citizen, neighbor and friend; his morality, honesty and integrity are indisputable; and just such men in the present difficult times we need in the public offices. I hope, therefore, he will consent to be a candidate, and have no doubt of his election.

A true Democrat and well wisher of the Co.

If this paragraph should meet the eye of John Maupin, son of Carr Maupin, who, it is supposed lives somewhere in the middle, or upper part of Missouri, he will be so good as to let his residence be known, by addressing a letter to William Maupin, at Glasgow, Mo., who came from Montgomery county, Kentucky, and was a passenger on board the Shepherdess, with his father and mother, who perished at the time that ill-fated boat was wrecked below St. Louis. William Maupin is now at Garland D. Maupin's six miles East of Glasgow.

22d February.

A BALL will be given at the "Howard Hotel" on the Evening of the 22d inst.—The tickets are ready for delivery. Gentlemen wishing to ticket ladies can obtain tickets by applying at this office. Fayette, Feb'y 10th, 1844.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening, the 6th inst. by Elder L. Hatchitt, Mr. THOMAS J. WARE, to Miss STEPHEN E. HARDIN, all of this county.